Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Lenart, L.A., J.S. Parmerlee, Jr., and R. Powell. 1995. *Anolis armouri*.

Anolis armouri (Cochran)

Audantia armouri Cochran, 1934:171. Type-locality, "Peak La Selle, [Département du Sud-Est], Haiti." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 37523, adult female, collected by A. Audant, date of collection unknown (received by MCZ on 3 May 1934) (not examined by authors).
Anolis cybotes armouri: Williams, 1963:8.
Anolis armouri: Williams, 1976:10. First use of combination.
Anolis amouri: Case and Williams, 1987:329. *Lapsus.*
Ctenonotus armouri: Schwartz and Henderson, 1988:104.

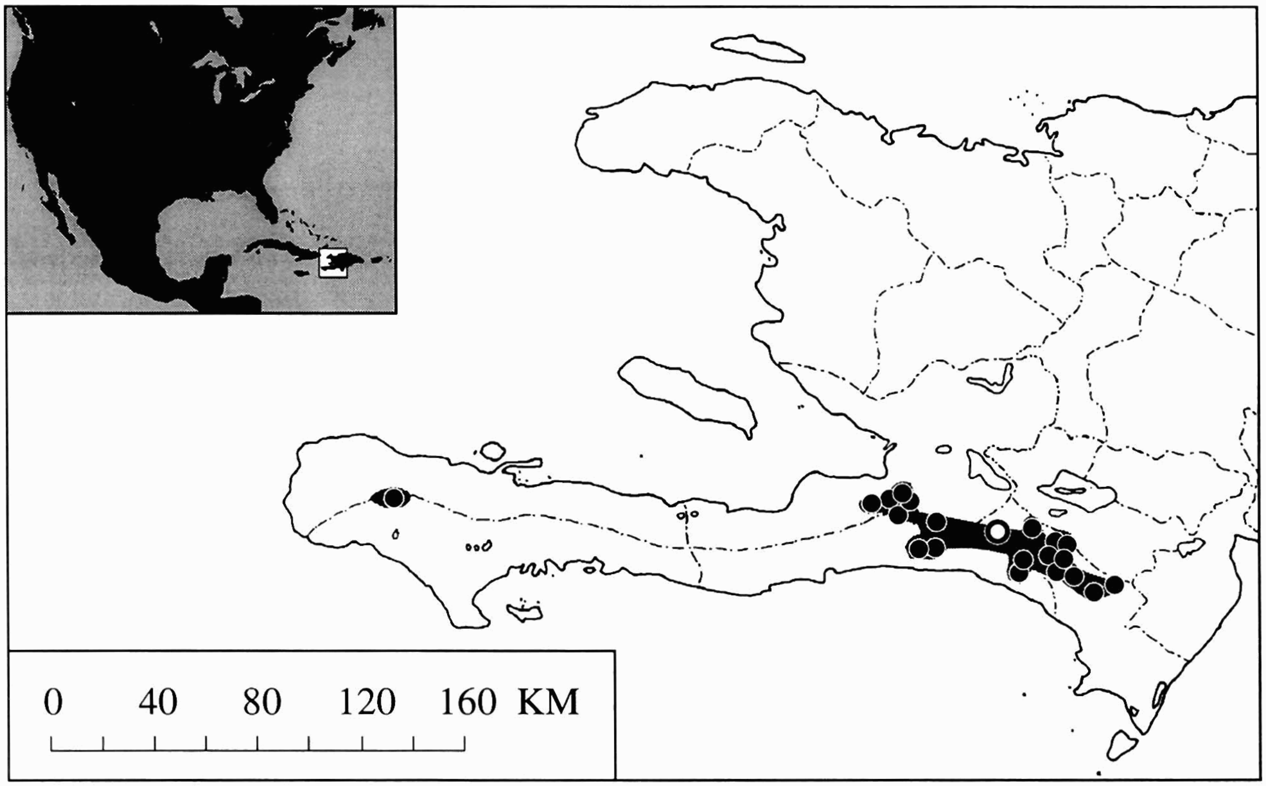
• **Content.** The species is monotypic.



Figure. An adult male *Anolis armouri* (Bobby Witcher Memorial Collection, BWMC 05419) from the pine forests above the Alcoa mines area in the Sierra de Baoruco, Provincia de Pedernales, República Dominicana.

• **Definition.** *Anolis armouri* is a moderately sized (maximum SVL of males to 67 mm, of females to 56 mm) cybotoid anole with a "chunky" habitus. Squamation (from 208 specimens examined by Schwartz, 1989) includes the following: 4-9 ($\bar{x}$ = 6.0) snout scales at 2nd canthals, 2-4 (mode 3/3, N = 191) canthals, 4-7($\bar{x}$ = 5.1) rows of loreals, 2-5 ($\bar{x}$ = 4.0) postrostrals, 2-8 ($\bar{x}$ = 4.3) postmentals, 1-4 (mode 2/2, N = 140) scales between the interparietal and supraorbital semicircles, 6-17 ($\bar{x}$ = 10.0) scales around interparietal, 5-22 ($\bar{x}$ = 12.8) scales in supraocular disc, supraorbital semicircles usually in contact (N = 127), and 0-1 (mode 0/0, N = 170) rows of scales between suboculars and supralabials. Dorsal and lateral scales are granular and tuberculate, with a median row of enlarged scales continuing onto the tail. Dorsals in head length number from 29-46 ($\bar{x}$ = 37.1). Ventrals are large, smooth (rarely keeled), imbricate, and cycloid. Ventrals in head length number from 16-32 ($\bar{x}$ = 25.1). Subdigitals are uni- or multicarinate, 4th toe lamellae number 11-22 ($\bar{x}$ = 18.1). The tail is short, compressed, and verticillate; scales are in about 8 vertical rows and triangular median dorsal scales number 3 per verticil.

The dorsal ground color ranges from gray to greenish gray to black, and is rarely brown. Males may have a light green flank stripe and a series of dorsal transverse dumbbells. Females usually have a rusty to orange middorsal stripe, with charcoal sides broken by a series of 3-4 vertical cream bands. Throats in both sexes may be lined, but the ground color of the throat is often very dark and may obscure the lines. A black postocular spot is present, but often vague in dark specimens. A light



Map. The range of *Anolis armouri* (modified from Schwartz and Henderson, 1991). The large circle marks the type-locality, solid dots indicate other records.

subocular semicircle is more evident in darker individuals. The dewlap is relatively small compared with other cybotoid anoles and ranges from very pale orange to white, peach, pinkish gray, or greenish gray.

• **Descriptions.** In addition to the original by Cochran (1934), extensive descriptions are in Cochran (1941), Schwartz (1989), and Schwartz and Henderson (1991).

• **Illustrations.** Cochran (1941) provided line drawings of the top of the head, side of the head, middorsal scales, side of the tail, and lower surface of the fourth toe. Line drawings of the side of the head, dorsum at midbody, and venter are in Williams (1963).

• **Distribution.** A Hispaniolan endemic, the species is found primarily in relatively xeric pine forests in the uplands of the Massif de la Hotte and Massif de la Selle, Haiti, and in the adjacent western Sierra de Baoruco, Dominican Republic, at elevations of 1068-2318 m ("and perhaps somewhat higher along the Dominico-Haitian border [between Los Arroyos and El Aguacate]," Schwartz, 1989). The range is illustrated in Schwartz (1989) and Schwartz and Henderson (1991).

• **Fossil Record.** None.

• **Pertinent Literature.** Williams (1963) and Schwartz (1989) compared *A. armouri* with other cybotoid anoles. Burnell and Hedges (1990), using sequential electrophoresis, indicated that *A. armouri* is the most closely related of cybotoid anoles to *A. cybotes*. Williams (1983), Franz and Cordier (1986), Schwartz (1989), and Schwartz and Henderson (1991) provided data on ecology. Egg retention in high-altitude anoles, including *A. armouri*, was discussed by Huey (1977). Telford (1975) sampled, but failed to find malarial parasites in a sample from Haiti. Lenart et al. (1994 [1995]) described diet and noted the presence of a gastric nematode, *Skrjabinoptera leiocephalorum*. Cisper et al. (1995) described the apicomplexan parasites *Eimeria schwartzi* and *Isospora hendersoni* from *A. armouri*. Henderson and Schwartz (1986) noted predation by *Darlingtonia haetiana*. SEA/DVS (1990) presented an index to habitat. Gundy and Wurst (1976) noted the presence of a differentially pigmented parietal spot.

This species is included in additional faunal lists, guides, and keys by Barbour (1937), Schwartz and Thomas (1975), Henderson and Schwartz (1984), Henderson et al. (1984), Schwartz and Henderson (1985), SEA/DVS (1992), and Powell et al. (1996).

• **Nomenclatural History.** Cochran (1934) assigned *armouri* to the new genus *Audantia*, presumably on the basis of a distinct "transverse gular fold," as opposed to the "well-developed longitudinal gular fold" in *Anolis* (Cochran, 1941). Etheridge (1960) by inference placed this species in the genus *Anolis*. Williams (1963) noted that differences in squamation and color between *Audantia armouri* and *Anolis cybotes* were in fact less substantial than those between *A. cybotes* and *A. whitemani*, and treated *armouri* as a subspecies of *A. cybotes*, apparently based on intergradation between these forms in the vicinity of Furcy on the Montagne Noire (but see Remarks). Williams (1976) elevated *A. armouri* to species status without comment. Schwartz and Henderson (1982) tentatively agreed and referred to *A. armouri* as "an upland satellite species of *A. cybotes*," a treatment followed by all subsequent authors.

• **Remarks.** In her original description, Cochran (1934) correctly described the holotype as an adult female; however, in Cochran (1941), the holotype was referred to as an adult male.

Williams (1963) noted intergradation between *A. armouri* and *A. cybotes* in the vicinity of Furcy on the Montagne Noire, Haiti, but Schwartz and Henderson (1988) and Schwartz (1989) stated that this phenomenon was better interpreted as hybridization between distinct species, largely due to the massive disturbance of that area and the collapse of premating isolating mechanisms.

Frank and Ramus (1995) proposed the common name "armoured anole," obviously unaware that the scientific name was a patronym rather than a physical description of the animal.

• **Etymology.** The name *armouri* is a patronym honoring Allison V. Armour, who provided opportunities for travel and research to many naturalists during his lifetime.

• **Acknowledgment.** José P. Rosado of the Museum of Comparative Zoology kindly examined the holotype at the request of the authors.

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